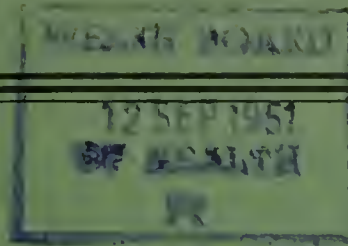


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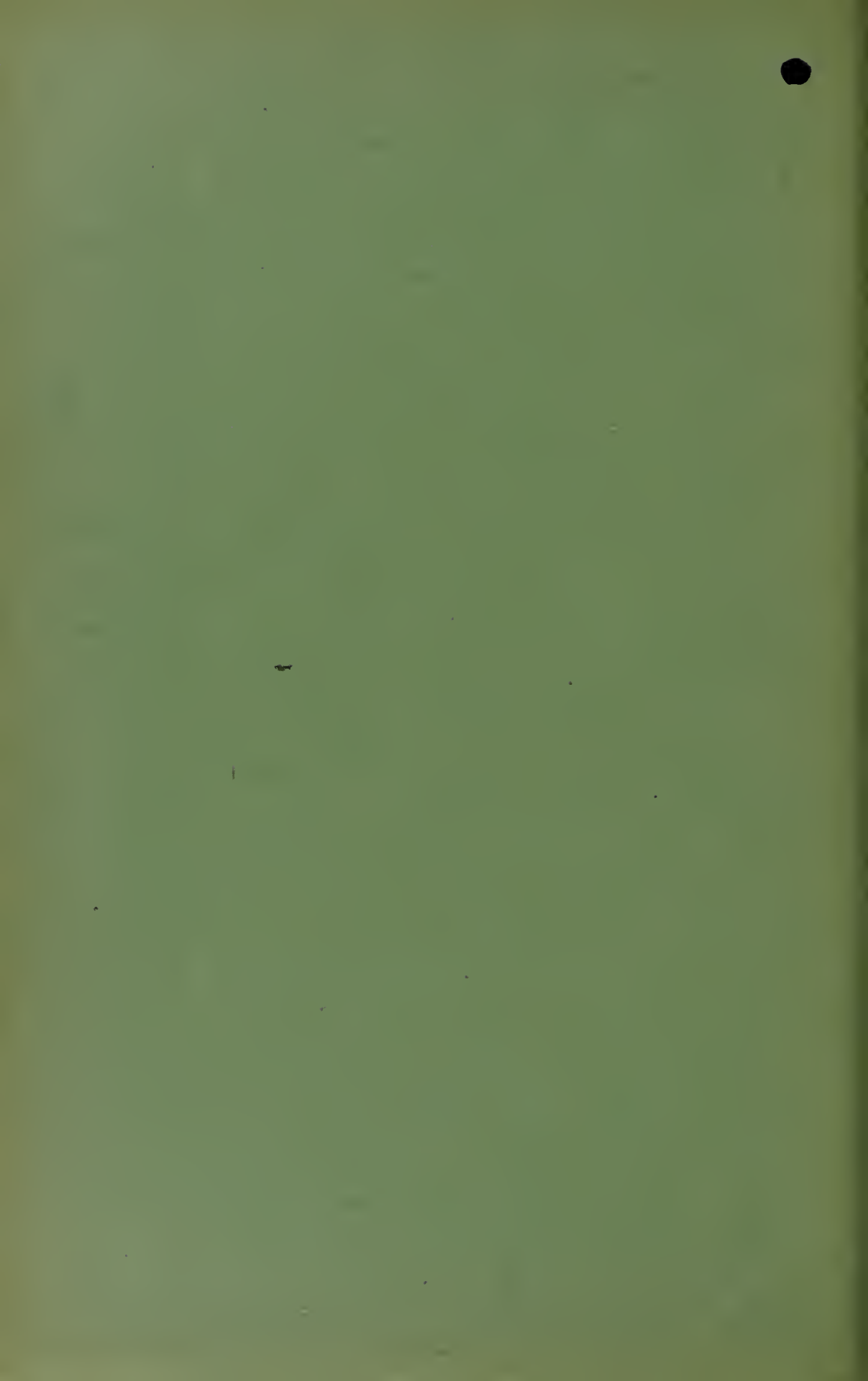
COWBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

For the Year 1950



COWBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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COWBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, 1950

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*Medical Officer of Health :*

DR. J. EVANS,  
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)  
(From 1st January, 1950, to 31st May, 1950)

G. McKIM THOMAS,  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.)  
(From 1st June, 1950, to 31st December, 1950)

*Sanitary Inspector :*

HUBERT THOMAS,  
M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., MEAT AND FOODS CERTIFICATE

*Technical Assistant :*

PHILIP BATTRICK

*Clerk :*

MISS J. BOLGER  
(Resigned 29/8/50)

MISS J. PRICE  
(Commenced 2/10/50)

# COWBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
79, EASTGATE STREET,  
COWBRIDGE.

## **To the Chairman and Members of the Cowbridge Rural District Council.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

A communication has been received from the Welsh Board of Health requesting the Council to direct that the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1950, be prepared on the lines set out in Circular 2/50 (Wales).

I beg to submit my report to you which I have prepared on the lines indicated.

For the first five months of the year Dr. D. J. Evans was your Medical Officer of Health, and on the 1st of June I commenced my duties—as your Medical Officer of Health.

During the past year the general standard of health has been satisfactory, and amongst the population there has been a state of almost full employment.

The death rate for infants under one year is low being 34.60 per 1,000 births.

The general death rate of 7.59 is the lowest in the County of Glamorgan. A fact which shows itself is that expectation of life is rising and a high proportion of deaths do not take place until 65, and many more persons are living to 70 and 80 years. This increase in the length of life brings with it the complication of caring for the aged sick.

Many of the elderly folk have no immediate relative that can assist them with their domestic duties—and so where assistance is required it may be possible to arrange this through the Domestic Help Service of the Glamorgan County Council, either whole or part time service. In addition, should Nursing attention be required the home Nurse can visit and give the necessary attention. Both these services are of great value and are much appreciated. There appears to be a need in the housing schemes for some smaller houses—flats or bungalows to accommodate the elderly couples—who will in years to come increase in number rather than decrease following the trend in the population figures.

The Council's new housing schemes are now showing the results of the work which the Council has been doing in the preparation of the various schemes.

**WATER SUPPLIES**—The district is well supplied with main water and there are only a few parts which have not mains water available.

The Rural Housing Survey which has been conducted for several years is nearing completion, and cards are available showing the various properties which will require to be dealt with when times are more opportune for demolishing many of those which are below standard.

## **SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

The Cowbridge Rural Area borders on the Southern portion of the South Wales Coalfield and includes, in the South, a good portion of the fertile Vale of Glamorgan. Three other Rural Districts adjoin its boundaries, viz. : Cardiff Rural District in the east, Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre to the north, with Penybont Rural District on the western perimeter. The Borough of Cowbridge occupies 85 acres in the centre of the Rural District.

The extreme northern portion of the Area is hilly, reaching to 900 feet in some parts. In this area are sited two important collieries, a by-product works, an iron ore mine, a large milk factory, furniture factory, a rapid precast cement factory. Open-cast coal mining is contemplated and a foundry is in course of erection.

The central and southern portions comprise the very fertile agricultural lands which form the main industry in the district, although a fair proportion of the available labour is absorbed by three large stone quarries, and a tile factory in the centre, and by the two large R.A.F. Stations of St. Athan and Llandow in the South.

Public water mains are available in each of the twenty-eight parishes. The villages of Llanharan, Brynna, Thomastown, Ynysmardy, Llanharry, Tylagarw, Boverton, Llantwit Major and St. Athan are sewered to disposal works or sea outfalls. The Council's huttred sites at Leechmoor, Highfield and St. Donats are sewered to private disposal works. 58.8 per cent. of the houses in the area are connected to public or private sewers. 72.4 per cent. of the houses in the area are provided with water closets.

The scheme of refuse collection by direct labour begun in April, 1949, was extended on the 1st April, 1950, to cover the whole of the Area. Cesspool emptying with the mechanical emptier has been operated to satisfaction on a similar scale. An approved refuse bin

provision scheme has been implemented in the northern section of the District, and plans are in hand for its extension to the remainder of the area in stages.

Electric light has been made available in every village in the area.

### MAIN INDUSTRIES OF THE AREA

Rapid Precast Cement Co., Ltd., Coedcae Lane, Pontyclun.

A. Morgan & Sons, Hay Drying Plant, Llantwit Major.

British Dominion Fire Engineering Works, Pontyclun (Concrete Blocks).

Marley Tile Factory, St. Mary Hill (Roofing Tiles).

The Cambrian Forge and Foundry Ltd., Tylagarw (Drop Forge).

Peerless Refrigeration Co., Ltd., Coedcae Lane, Pontyclun.

Ministry of Supply, Llandow (Aeroplane Dismantling).

The Saw Mills, Ystradowen.

Ely Steam Joinery, Pontyclun.

South Wales Tramworks, Pontyclun (Colliery Tramworks Construction).

Wales Gas Board, Gas Works, Pontyclun.

United Clubs Brewery, Brynsadler.

National Coal Board, Coed Ely (Brick Manufacture).

B. S. Bird & Co., Cowbridge (Motor Mower and Agricultural Engineers).

Llanharan C.W.S. Dairy. (Pasteurising Plant).

38 M.U., R.A.F., Llandow (Aeroplane Fitting)

Norman Watson Decorations Ltd., St. Athan (Building operations).

W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., St. Athan (Joinery and Building Works).

National Coal Board, Coke Ovens and By-Products, Tonyrefail.

Noah Rees and Griffin Ltd., Llantwit Major (Agricultural Repair Shop).

Glamorgan Agricultural Executive Committee, Crossways, Cowbridge (Agricultural Machinery).

British Portland Cement Co., Llanharry (Lime Milling).

19 M.U., R.A.F., St. Athan (Aeronautical Engineers).

Metuba Ltd., Coedcae Lane, Pontyclun (Furniture Accessories Manufacturers).



## SECTION A.

### STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) .....	40,020
Total Population (mid-year 1950) .....	18,060
Number of houses occupied, December, 1950 .....	3,386
Rateable value (March, 1950) .....	£82,067
Product of a penny rate (March, 1950) .....	£326 12s. 6d.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

#### BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

Birth Rate for Cowbridge Rural Area .....	16.0
Birth Rate for England and Wales .....	15.8
Birth Rate of Administrative County of Glamorgan .....	16.15
Birth Rate for Rural Districts in Glamorgan .....	15.20

#### DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

Death Rate for Cowbridge Rural Area .....	7.59
Death Rate for England and Wales .....	11.6
Death rate for administrative County of Glamorgan .....	12.79
Death rate of Rural Districts in Glamorgan .....	12.01

#### STILL BIRTHS

The 8 Still Births constitute a rate of 24.7 per 1,000 total Births.

#### DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 births (10) .....	34.60
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (10) .....	35.7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all causes) .....	23
Deaths from Measles (under 2 years) .....	Nil
Deaths from Whooping (Cough under 2 years) .....	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....	Nil

# BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1950

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population										Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	All Deaths under One Year	
England and Wales ...	15.8	0.37	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.10	—	0.02	0.46	1.9	29.8	
126 County Boroughs and Towns (including London)	17.6	0.45	12.3	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.42	0.09	—	0.02	0.49	2.2	33.8	
148 Smaller Towns Resident population 25,000-50,000—1931 Census)	16.7	0.38	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.33	0.10	—	0.02	0.45	1.6	29.4	
London Administrative County ... ..	17.8	0.36	11.8	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.39	0.07	—	0.01	0.48	1.0	26.3	
Cowbridge R.D.C. ....	16.00	0.44	7.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.16	—	0.00	0.28	0.0	34.60	

**GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1950**

			Estimated Population 1950	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY		NEO-NATAL MORTALITY		
				Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
England and Wales .....			—	—	15.8	—	11.6	—	29.8	—	—	
Administrative County .....			737,890	11,920	16.15	9,438	12.79	467	39.18	285	23.91	
Urban Districts .....			537,200	8,870	16.51	7,030	13.09	359	40.47	210	23.68	
Rural Districts .....			200,690	3,050	15.20	2,408	12.00	108	35.41	75	24.59	
<i>Health Division :      Constituent Districts :</i>												
ABERDARE AND      Aberdare Urban .....			41,050	548	13.35	625	15.23	18	32.85	11	20.07	
MOUNTAIN ASH ....      Mountain Ash Urban .....			31,750	514	16.19	442	13.92	25	48.64	15	29.18	
CAERPHILLY AND ....      Caerphilly Urban .....			34,600	769	22.23	435	12.57	42	54.62	17	22.11	
GELLIGAER      Gelligaer Urban .....			36,400	708	19.45	406	11.15	26	36.72	18	25.42	
MID-GLAMORGAN      Bridgend Urban .....			14,070	236	16.77	136	9.67	9	38.14	6	25.42	
			Maesteg Urban .....	23,050	425	18.44	318	13.80	19	44.71	11	25.88
			Ogmore & Garw Urban .....	22,620	353	15.61	313	13.84	16	45.33	10	28.33
			Porthcawl Urban .....	9,454	125	13.22	122	12.90	3	24.00	3	24.00
			Penybont Rural .....	34,350	543	15.81	398	11.59	24	44.20	15	27.62
NEATH AND DISTRICT      Neath M.B. ....			32,230	507	15.73	437	13.56	14	27.61	7	13.81	
			Neath Rural .....	41,450	660	15.92	529	12.76	22	33.33	16	24.24
PONTYPRIDD AND      Pontypridd Urban .....			39,220	600	15.30	513	13.08	31	51.67	21	35.00	
LLANTRISANT      Llantrisant Rural .....			25,510	476	18.66	322	12.62	16	33.61	11	23.11	
PORT TALBOT AND      Glyncorrwg Urban .....			9,156	179	19.55	88	9.61	13	72.63	10	55.87	
GLYNCORRWG      Port Talbot M.B. ....			44,050	739	16.78	516	11.71	25	33.83	14	18.94	
SOUTH-EAST      Barry M.B. ....			42,120	705	16.74	482	11.44	17	24.11	11	15.60	
GLAMORGAN      Cardiff Rural .....			37,270	462	12.40	395	10.60	14	30.30	10	21.65	
			Cowbridge M.B. ....	1,090	11	10.09	17	15.60	—	—	—	
			<b>Cowbridge Rural .....</b>	<b>18,060</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34.60</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17.30</b>
			Penarth Urban.....	18,420	286	15.53	240	13.03	7	24.48	5	17.48
WEST GLAMORGAN      Gower Rural .....			11,400	164	14.39	165	14.47	6	36.59	6	36.59	
			Llwchwr Urban .....	25,620	363	14.17	287	11.20	12	33.06	8	22.04
			Pontardawe Rural .....	32,650	456	13.97	462	14.15	16	35.09	12	26.32
RHONDDA      Rhondda Urban ...			112,300	1,802	16.05	1,653	14.72	82	45.50	43	23.86	



CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1950

DISEASES	WEEKS				Total First Month	MONTHS				TOTAL
	1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Prematurity ....	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Broncho-Pneumonia ....	-	-	-	-	—	-	1	1	—	2
Encephalitis ....	-	-	-	-	—	-	1	-	—	1
Gangrene of Intestine	-	-	-	-	—	-	1	-	—	1
Multiple Congenital Lesions ....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	—	1
Incipient Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	—	-	1	-	—	1
Asphyxia Pallida Neonatorum ....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	—	1
TOTALS ....	5	-	-	-	5	-	4	1	—	10

Births

The number of Births and the Birth Rates in the District and England and Wales for the past eleven years is shewn in the following table :—

YEAR	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE FOR AREA	BIRTH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES
1940 ....	223	17.8	14.6
1941 ....	223	17.6	14.2
1942 ....	264	21.5	15.8
1943 ....	275	22.5	16.5
1944 ....	306	24.6	17.6
1945 ....	266	21.7	16.1
1946 ....	281	22.0	19.1
1947 ....	367	28.0	20.5
1948 ....	317	23.1	17.9
1949 ....	315	22.8	16.7
1950 ....	289	16.00	15.8

Death Rate

YEAR	COWBRIDGE R.D.	ENGLAND AND WALES
1940....	11.9	14.3
1941....	12.6	12.9
1942....	13.0	11.6
1943....	11.9	12.1
1944....	10.3	11.6
1945....	12.9	11.4
1946....	10.7	11.5
1947....	11.1	12.0
1948....	10.0	10.8
1949....	9.0	11.7
1950....	7.59	11.6

## CAUSES OF DEATH—1950

The following table sets out in order details of the number of deaths under the various heads :—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malignant Neoplasm, Lungs, Bronchus ....	2	—	2
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ....	3	2	5
Tuberculosis, Other ....	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease ....	—	—	—
Diphtheria ....	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ....	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ....	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis....	—	—	—
Measles ....	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ....	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ....	3	3	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ....	—	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ....	—	—	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ....	10	2	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ....	—	—	—
Diabetes ....	1	2	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ....	2	11	13
Coronary Disease, Angina ....	5	3	8
Hypertension with Heart Disease ....	2	4	6
Other Heart Disease ....	8	12	20
Other Circulatory Disease ....	1	1	2
Influenza ....	2	1	3
Pneumonia ....	3	2	5
Bronchitis ....	4	3	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory system ....	1	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ....	—	—	—
Gastritis Enteritis and Diarrhoea ....	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ....	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate ....	1	—	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ....	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ....	1	1	2
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases....	10	12	22
Motor Vehicle Accidents ....	—	—	—
All Other Accidents ....	7	6	13
Suicide ....	—	—	—
Homicide and Operations of War ....	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ....	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>137</b>



## AGES OF DEATHS, 1950

<i>Age Group</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Age Group</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Under One Year	....	3	7	65-70	....	7	8
1-10	....	1	1	70-75	....	5	8
10-20	....	1	1	75-80	....	11	18
20-30	....	7	1	80-85	....	6	5
30-40	....	5	4	85-90	....	3	2
40-50	....	2	2	90-95	....	2	1
50-60	....	7	9	95-100	....	—	1
60-65	....	7	2				
TOTAL DEATHS						67	70

### SECTION B.

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

##### Laboratory Facilities

Pathological specimens are examined at the Ministry of Health's Laboratory, The Parade, Cardiff. Chemical analysis is conducted by The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory at the same address.

##### Treatment Centres

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Clinic</i>
Tuberculosis	(a) Tuberculosis Dispensary, Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend.  (b) Tuberculosis Dispensary, Court House Street, Pontypridd.
Venereal Diseases	(a) Central Homes, Court House Street, Pontypridd.  (b) Public Health Offices, Woodlands Road, Barry.

##### Hospitals

###### (a) GENERAL HOSPITALS

Patients from this Area needing medical or surgical attention are admitted to :—

1. Cardiff Royal Infirmary.
2. The Mid-Glamorgan County Hospital, Quarella Road, Bridgend.

(b) **ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITALS**

Orthopaedic cases may receive treatment at the Prince of Wales Hospital, The Parade, Cardiff. In-patients are also treated at Crossways Hospital, Cowbridge (within this Area).

(c) **INFECTIOUS CASES**

Cases are usually admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Cefn Hirgoed, near Bridgend, but under the regionalisation of Hospitals, patients are occasionally admitted to Infectious Disease Hospitals in the other localities.

**Ambulance Facilities**

The Area Ambulance Services are administered from the Divisional Fire Service Station, Glanogwr Road, Bridgend. One of the vehicles is stationed at The Ambulance Centre, Town Hall, Cowbridge.

**THE PREVALANCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

The district has not suffered from any of the more serious types of infectious diseases.

**Diphtheria**

No case was notified during the year and this is no doubt due to the large number of children who have received protective inoculation against the disease over a period of years. However, a warning is necessary here to guard against any falling off by parents in having their babies inoculated and again having further "boosting" doses given when the child enters school and later between the ages of 9-10 years.

**Scarlet Fever**

This disease was not particularly prevalent during the year. Eight cases were notified and no deaths were recorded. The disease is not as severe as it was years ago and neither are the complications as serious. More cases are now nursed at home and it is only when a case occurs at a milk producing farm, or where home conditions are unsatisfactory, that admission to hospital is sought.

**Measles**

The problem of reducing the incidence of measles is still with us. A year ago we thought that the cure was just around the corner, but later we found that the problem was by no means as simple as it appeared. However, research is still being carried on with a view to finding the best method of prevention.



## **Whooping Cough**

Here, without being over confident, the answer does appear to be near solution. Research has been carried out by the Medical Research Council for the past three years, which seems to indicate that the prospects are more favourable.

## **Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)**

During the year four cases were notified and the diagnosis confirmed, and upon enquiring it was ascertained that three were of the paralytic type and one where paralysis was not present.

The Medical Research Council with the support of the Ministry of Health have decided to intensify research into the disease in 1951.

## **Tuberculosis**

In the body of the report an account will be found of detailed enquiries which were made in connection with the housing conditions, etc., of patients suffering from tuberculosis. Unfortunately there are a number of such persons who have to share a bedroom and in some cases a bed with other persons—a state of affairs which is to be deplored and one which will always stand in the way of reducing the incidence of the disease.

I would urge the necessity of contacts being examined by the Chest Physician as it has come to my notice in several instances that contacts have not been examined.

# INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE VARIOUS PARISHES DURING 1950

PARISH	Whooping Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	All Types Pneumonia	Meningitis	Ac. Poliomyelitis	Salmonella	Sonne Dysentery
St. Andrew's Minor ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Athan ....	21	1	2	—	—	2	—	—
Colwinstone ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Donats ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eglwysbrewis ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flemingstone ....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gileston ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Hilary ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanblethian ....	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Llandow ....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Llanfair ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llangan ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanharan ....	3	8	—	1	1	—	—	—
Llanharry ....	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Llanilid ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanmaes ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanmihangel ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llansannor ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llantwit Major ....	13	5	1	—	1	2	—	—
Llysworney ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marcross ....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Hill ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monknash ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nash ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penllyne ....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Peterstone-super-Montem ....	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stembridge ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ystradowen ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ....	56	15	8	4	2	4	1	5
Cases Confirmed ....	56	15	8	4	1	4	1	5
Cases Admitted to Hospital ....	—	—	4	—	2	4	—	—
Deaths ....	—	—	—	5*	—	—	—	—

\*This figure includes types which are not notifiable.

## EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, 1950

<i>Nature of Specimen</i>	<i>Number Examined</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Foods for Salmonella ....	2	2	—
Faeces for Dysentery ....	7	7	—
Faeces for Salmonella ....	11	9	2
Swabs for Diphtheria ....	16	16	—
Swabs for haemolytic Streptococci	16	13	3
Faeces for Enteric ....	4	4	—
Swabs for Vincent's ....	4	4	—
Swabs for Staphylococcus ....	2	—	2
Blood for Meningococcus ....	3	3	—
Faeces for Ova ....	2	2	—
Others ....	3	3	—
TOTALS ....	70	63	7

# TUBERCULOSIS

## New Cases and Mortality during 1950

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp'y		Respiratory		Non-Resp'y	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
Under 1 ....								
1—5 ....			1					
5—15 ....	1		1	3				
15—25 ....	3	2	1	2				
25—35 ....	4	5				1		
35—45 ....	1				2			
45—55 ....		1						
55—65 ....	1				1	1		
65 and over....	1				2			
TOTALS ....	11	8	3	5	5	2		—

The above figures include notified Deaths of Tuberculosis where the disease was the secondary cause of death, and for this reason the figures differ from the statement given by the Registrar-General.

## DETAILS OF CASES ON REGISTER

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cases on Register at commencement of year ....	52	28	16	21	117
Cases on register at end of year ....	46	33	15	20	114

## SPECIAL SURVEY OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE AREA

During the year a comprehensive survey was made of all registered cases of tuberculosis, having special regard to housing and other environmental circumstances.

The Divisional Medical Officer for South-East Glamorgan and the Tuberculosis Physician of the Regional Hospital Board were consulted in connection with several cases which appeared to have left the area. As a result of visits made, and information obtained from various sources, it was found possible to reduce the total cases in the area to 114 as at the 30th September, 1950.

The object of the survey was to examine the incidence of Tuberculosis in the area under various headings, such as age groups, occupations, housing and figures are given comparing the incidence and mortality in this Area with the County and Rural Areas of Glamorgan. Comparative figures are also attached illustrating the cases on the register over the past 10 years together with statistics comparing the cases on the register and deaths, with the changes in population from 1936 to the present time.

### 1. Comparison with other Diseases

The figures in the 1949 Annual Report show that whereas there were nine deaths from Tuberculosis during that year there were :—

33 deaths from heart diseases,  
11 deaths from bronchitis,  
14 deaths from cancer; and  
13 deaths from Intracranial Vascular Lesions.

### 2. Tuberculosis and Housing.

The following table sets out the housing accommodation of the T.B. patients on the register. The categories adopted are those used for the Rural Housing Survey :—

		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
Patients living houses in category	1	46	.....	24	
do.	2	13	.....	3	
do.	3	17	.....	5	
do.	4	2	.....	—	
do.	5	3	.....	1	

#### Note.

Category 1 houses are satisfactory in all respects.

Category 2 houses need some minor repairs.

Category 3 houses need structural alterations and repairs.

Category 4 houses need reconditioning.

Category 5 houses are suitable only for demolition.

From the investigations the following cases need rehousing :—

<i>Llanharan</i>	.....	One case at Bridgend Road. One case at Tynybryn Terrace.
<i>St. Athan</i>	.....	One case at Castleton Close.
<i>Penllyn</i>	.....	One case at Pentremeyrick.
<i>Colwinstone</i>	.....	One case.
<i>Llanblethian</i>	.....	One case at Aberthin. (This case has already been promised priority).

### 3. Sleeping Arrangements

The sleeping arrangements of the Tuberculous patients are as follows :—

Cases occupying own bedroom	.....	.....	50
Cases sharing a bedroom	.....	.....	64
Cases occupying a separate bed	.....	.....	60
Cases sharing a bed	.....	.....	54

From the above it will be seen that out of the 114 cases on the register 50 occupy their own bedroom, 64 are sharing a bedroom and of these 54 are sharing the same bed. In a number of instances this can be overcome by re-arrangement of the household, while in other cases this is not possible.

### 4. Analysis of Occupational Groups

Table 2 attached sets out the cases in their occupational groups. The figures are too small to draw any definite conclusions and without knowing the exact number of persons following each particular trade in the area it is impossible to arrive at any conclusions which would be of any real value. For example, housewives are in the highest group of occupations, but the total number of housewives in the area must far exceed all other occupations.

### 5. Age Groups

Table 3 shows the age group 15 to 35 as being the highest, with a fair proportion of cases notified between 5 and 10 years, with few cases notified after 45 years of age. The majority of cases under 5 years are non-pulmonary, although in total the pulmonary cases far out number non-pulmonary cases.

Table 1.

Statement showing Number of Cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary  
Tuberculosis in the Various Parishes

PARISH	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
St. Athan ....	7	3	4	2	16
Colwinston ....	—	—	1	—	1
St. Donats ....	1	—	1	—	2
Flemingstone ....	1	—	1	2	4
St. Hilary ....	1	—	—	—	1
Llanblethian ....	3	1	1	2	7
Llandow ....	—	—	1	1	2
Llanfair ....	—	—	—	1	1
Llangan ....	—	1	1	—	2
Llanharan ....	10	—	5	4	19
Llanharry ....	2	—	1	—	3
Llanilid ....	—	—	2	—	2
Llanmaes ....	2	—	—	—	2
Llantwit Major ....	6	4	8	6	24
Marcross ....	—	—	1	—	1
Penllyne ....	2	—	—	—	2
Peterstone-s-M. ....	11	3	7	2	23
Ystradowen ....	1	1	—	—	2
	47	13	34	20	114

Table2.

Classification of Patients into Occupational Groups

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Infants and Scholars ....	3	1	9	9	22
Shopkeepers and Assistants ....	4	5	—	1	10
Hotel Keepers, Waiters, etc. ....	3	1	—	—	4
Building Craftsmen and Labourers ....	7	—	1	—	8
Mechanics, Lorry Drivers ....	6	—	—	—	6
Housewives ....	—	17	—	7	24
Agricultural and Forestry Workers ....	6	—	1	—	7
Domestic Servants ....	—	1	—	1	2
Colliery Workers....	3	—	1	—	4
Unemployed, Disabled, etc. ....	3	—	—	—	3
Factory Workers....	4	4	1	1	10
Office Workers ....	4	4	—	—	8
Nurses ....	—	1	—	1	2
Miscellaneous ....	4	—	—	—	4
TOTAL ....	47	34	13	20	114



Table 3.

## Classification of Tuberculosis Cases according to Age at the Date of Notification

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
0- 5 ....	1	5	—	3	9
5-10 ....	1	2	1	6	10
10-15 ....	4	3	—	1	8
15-20 ....	6	2	7	4	19
20-25 ....	6	1	7	2	16
25-30 ....	6	—	8	—	14
30-35 ....	10	—	6	1	17
35-40 ....	2	—	2	1	5
40-45 ....	4	—	2	1	7
45-50 ....	—	—	—	1	1
50-55 ....	3	—	1	—	4
55-60 ....	1	—	—	—	1
60-65 ....	1	—	—	—	1
Over 65 ....	2	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ....	47	13	34	20	114

Table showing the Proportion of Cases on the Register and Annual Deaths in Relation to the Population

Year	Population of District	Cases of Tuberculosis on Register		Deaths	
		Number	Ratio to Population	Number	Ratio to Population
1936 ....	10,290	57	1/187	7	1/1470
1939 ....	13,840	42	1/329	5	1/2768
1940 ....	12,540	52	1/241	3	1/4180
1941 ....	12,680	61	1/208	8	1/1585
1942 ....	12,260	70	1/175	13	1/943
1943 ....	12,230	72	1/169	8	1/1528
1944 ....	12,440	87	1/143	12	1/1037
1945 ....	12,270	90	1/136	3	1/4090
1946 ....	12,750	104	1/122	5	1/2550
1947 ....	13,110	115	1/114	8	1/1637
1948 ....	13,700	131	1/104	8	1/1712
1949 ....	13,820	117	1/118	9	1/1535
1950 ....	18,060	114	1/149	5	1/3612

Figures for 1950 include Service Personnel.



STATISTICS COMPARING THE RATES OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE  
COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 POPULATION										DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 POPULATION								
AREA		PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				
		1946	1947	1948	1949	—	1946	1947	1948	1949	1946	1947	1948	1949	1946	1947	1948	1949
Administrative	County	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.25	—	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.61	0.61	0.54	0.55	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.06
Urban	Districts	9.33	1.27	1.32	1.32	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.31	0.65	0.62	0.54	0.59	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.05
Rural	Districts	1.07	1.20	1.11	1.08	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.40	0.31	0.49	0.56	0.55	0.43	0.12	0.90	0.09	0.08
Cowbridge	Rural	1.33	1.30	0.88	0.72	0.39	0.53	0.53	0.58	0.01	0.31	0.61	0.51	0.57	0.24	0.15	0.07	0.07

### Non-Pulmonary Cases

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cervical Glands	2	2	4
Spine	1	—	1
Peripheral Glands	8	9	17
Hip	2	—	2
Rib	—	1	1
Shoulder	—	1	1
Bone and Joint	—	2	2
Abdomen	—	1	1
Left Knee	—	1	1
Hilum Glands	—	1	1
Kidney	—	1	1
Skin	—	1	1
	13	20	33

## SANITARY SECTION

### SECTION C—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### Water Supply

The public distribution of water in this area is carried out by the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board, which was formed under a local Act of 1921.

The supplies of the Board are constant. In the main the sources are from springs situated in this area and in the area of adjoining authorities. The majority of the water is hard. There has been no evidence of any Plumbo-Solvent action.

Regular samples of all public and private water supplies are taken and suitable action instituted when results are below standard.

#### Rainfall

Rainfall for 1950 (Llanharan Station)	62.44 ins.
Rainfall for 1950 (St. Athan Station)	53.14 ins.
No. of days with .01 ins. or more (Llanharan)	217 days
No. of days with .01 ins. or more (St. Athan)	178 days
Average rainfall for last 5 years (Llanharan)	53.98 ins.
Average rainfall for last 5 years (St. Athan)	44.16 ins.

# RAINFALL RECORD, 1950

<i>Month</i>	<i>St. Athan</i>	<i>M.G.W.B. Pwllwcy</i>	<i>Tair Onen, Nurseries</i>	<i>Plasnewydd, Pentremeyrick</i>	<i>Llanharan</i>
January	1.42	1.80	1.46	1.94	2.28
February ....	7.20	7.08	6.80	6.82	8.01
March ....	1.75	2.13	2.14	2.17	2.79
April ....	2.87	3.26	3.20	3.24	3.49
May ....	1.59	1.74	1.71	1.81	2.09
June ....	.90	1.42	1.61	1.54	2.14
July ....	6.94	5.69	6.14	5.88	6.72
August ....	8.81	8.76	9.71	9.02	9.72
September	9.60	7.54	6.25	8.28	9.56
October ....	2.69	3.08	5.15	3.29	3.33
November	6.49	7.40	6.80	7.80	8.35
December	2.88	3.87	4.18	3.51	3.96
	53.14	53.77	55.15	55.30	62.44

The Rainfall Readings at Plasnewydd, were kindly supplied by Mr. F. E. P. Dunn, those at Pwllwy, by the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board, and the readings at Tair Onen by Mr. M. McNulty of the Forestry Commission.

## Water Samples

### (a) PUBLIC SUPPLIES

<i>No.</i>	<i>Sample from Tap at</i>	<i>Chemical Analysis</i>	<i>Bacteriological Examination</i>
1.	Hill House, Aberthin	————	Satisfactory
2.	Hillside, Marcross	————	Satisfactory
3.	St. Athan Village	————	Satisfactory
4.	16, Llambad, Brynna	A soft neutral water. Satisfactory.	Satisfactory
5.	Llantwit Major Village	A fairly soft neutral water. Satisfactory.	Satisfactory
6.	Higher End, St. Athan	A hard neutral water, containing a trace of zinc. Satisfactory.	Satisfactory
7.	Southall St., Brynna	————	Satisfactory
8.	Trebetin House, Llansannor	————	Satisfactory
9.	Brynheulog, Brynna	————	Satisfactory
10.	1A, The Square, Llanharan	————	Satisfactory
11.	Sheepleys Fach, Llandow	————	Satisfactory
12.	Llanmaes Village	————	Just over the limit for a satisfactory result.
13.	Tynycoed Terrace, Thomastown	————	Satisfactory

(b) PRIVATE SUPPLIES

No.	Sample taken from	Chemical Analysis	Bacteriological Examination
1.	Spring, Llanquian Rd., Aberthin	————	Satisfactory
2.	Well, Llanquian Road, Aberthin	A soft acid water. Satisfactory.	Satisfactory
3.	C.W.S. Dairy, Llanharan	————	Satisfactory
4.	Well, Llanquian Road, Aberthin	————	Satisfactory
5.	Spring, Llanquian Road, Aberthin	————	Satisfactory
6.	Glamorgan Terrace, Brynna	————	Satisfactory
7.	Seymour Avenue, Llanharan	————	Satisfactory
8.	The Kennels, Llanharan	High copper content of 1/3 gr. per gallon.	Satisfactory
9.	Graig Melyn, Llanharan	————	Unsatisfactory
10.	Hendreowen, Llanharan	————	Satisfactory
11.	Hendreowen, Llanharan	————	Satisfactory
12.	Garth Farm, Llanharan	————	Satisfactory
13.	Penllyn Spring, No. 1	————	Satisfactory
14.	Penllyn Spring, No. 2	————	Satisfactory
15.	Llysworney Well	————	Unsatisfactory
16.	Coedely Colliery	————	Satisfactory

Further check samples are being taken at the premises mentioned in Nos. 8 and 9 above. A notice board has been erected at the Llysworney Well (No. 15), warning all persons to boil the water before consumption.

# PROVISION OF WATER SERVICES IN THE PARISHES OF THE AREA

PARISH	No. of Dwelling Houses	No. of Houses on Mains Supply	No. Dependent on Wells, Springs, etc.	Mains Supply Sufficiency of Pressure	Chlorinated	Name of Suppliers	R marks
St. Andrew's Minor	2	2	—	Satisfactory	Yes	M-G.W. Board	Distributed through M.G.W.B. Mains
St. Athan	258	251	7	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Colwinstone	60	53	7	do.	Yes	do.	do.
St. Donat's	31	30	1	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Eglwys Brewis	14	14	—	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Flemingstone	22	21	1	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Gilestone	16	14	2	do.	Yes	do.	do.
St. Hilary	42	40	2	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llanblethian	237	217	20	do.	Yes	M.G.W. Board—Major portion M.G.W.B. Mains	Minor portion thro Cardiff R.D.C. do.
Llandow	60	60	—	do.	Yes	do.	Distributed through M.G.W.B. Mains
Llanfair	42	38	4	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llangan	67	67	—	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llanharan	614	571	43	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llanharry	247	229	18	do.	Yes	Mid-Glam. Water Board—Major portion.	
Llanilid	28	22	6	do.	Yes	Llantrisant and L.F. R.D.C.—Minor portion only	
Llanmaes	50	50	—	do.	Yes	M.G.W. Board	Distributed through M.G.W.B. Mains
Llanmihangel	10	8	2	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llansannor	47	43	4	do.	Yes	do.	d9.
Llantwit Major	765	754	11	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llyswoerney	48	44	4	d9.	Yes	do.	do.
Marcross	21	17	4	do.	Yes	do.	do.
St. Mary Hill	41	35	6	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Monknash	16	15	1	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Nash	3	2	1	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Penllyn	74	68	6	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Peterstone-s-Montem	516	481	35	do.	Part only	do.	do.
Stembridge	1	1	—	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Ystradowen	54	44	10	do.	Yes	do.	do.
TOTALS	3,386	3,191	195				

Proportion of Properties on Mains Water Supply— 95.7%

## Housing

HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 11 AND 12 (DEMOLITION ORDERS, CLOSING ORDERS, ETC.)

(a) Houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet were accepted by the Council during the year 1950 .....	2
(b) Demolition Orders made during the year .....	2
(c) Closing Orders made during the year .....	Nil
(d) Houses demolished during the year .....	4
(e) Tenants of Condemned Houses rehoused in Council Houses	2
(f) Houses subject to demolition orders or Undertakings still occupied at 31/12/50.....	28
(g) Houses where proposals to execute works were accepted.....	Nil

## Rural Housing Survey

Further progress has been made on the Rural Housing Survey and the figures and percentages of the total inspections made since the commencement are set out in the following table :—

	<i>Over-crowded</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Surveyed</i>
Houses satisfactory in all respects	25	1,530	58.85
Houses with minor defects .....	6	469	18.04
Houses requiring structural alterations .....	10	328	12.61
Houses unfit and incapable of repair at reasonable expense .....	38	273	10.50
TOTALS .....	79	2,600	100.00

Percentage of houses of £15 Rateable Value or less surveyed to 31st December, 1950—81.53.

A summary of the housing progress made during 1950 is given below :—

	<i>Council Schemes</i>		<i>Private Enterprise</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Reconditioned Bungalows</i>		
Houses completed and occupied .....	33	6	7	46
Partly completed	88	—	11	99
Sanctioned but not commenced .....	44	—	—	—
	165	6	18	145

### **Occupation of Military Camps**

#### **(a) BOVERTON**

Twelve huts are occupied on this site. Some further repair work has been carried out during the year in an effort to make the premises reasonably waterproof. Several families have been re-housed in permanent Council houses.

#### **(b) ST. MARY HILL**

The two remaining huts on this site have been demolished and the families re-housed. This site has now been cleared.

#### **(c) CASTLETON CAMP, ST. ATHAN**

At the end of the year 16 families were in occupation of the huts at this Camp. The accommodation is very primitive and the roofing is decaying.

#### **(d) LLANDOW SITES**

These sites are in a much better condition, and at the end of the year 46 families were housed in these huts, they have main drainage, public water supply and water closets, in addition electricity is provided.

#### **(e) MARCROSS**

The District Council took over the old prisoner of war site at Marcross and converted the huts into private dwellings. Six families are housed on this site, each hut is provided with drainage, mains water supply, water closet and electric light. The sewage is treated by a small disposal site provided in the field adjoining the site.



## **General Conditions in Occupied Camps**

Many inspections have been made of the above Camps during the year, and while the majority of the huts appear to be dry and sound this is not always the case. Most of the occupiers complain of the bedding, etc., being affected by dampness. This is effected by the lack of installations of fires and in some cases by inadequate ventilation. Conditions could be improved if more fires were available in the huts, but the price of coal prevents occupiers from making full use of the stoves available. It seems desirable that these families be re-housed as early as possible, particularly from Castleton and some of the Boverton hutments. Several reports have been made to the Public Health Committee where ill-health has been observed in these occupied huts. In a number of cases re-housing has been arranged by the Local House-Letting Sub-Committee.

## **Public Cleansing**

### **(a) COLLECTION**

From the 1st April, 1950, the Council undertook the collection of refuse by direct labour throughout the whole of the area under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector. This necessitated a further cleansing vehicle and at the present time two refuse freighters are engaged full-time on refuse collection and one interchangeable vehicle is used part-time on refuse collection and part-time on cesspool emptying. The extension of the services to the northern coal mining areas, where ash content is very high, made it necessary for the Council to deal with the question of refuse bin provision. A survey was made of the whole of the villages in this particular part of the area and a scheme of refuse bin provision under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was brought into operation. The Council provided all Council houses with refuse bins which were charged to the housing rent accounts. The remaining occupiers of houses were given the opportunity to purchase bins from the Council at cost price or to hire from the Council at the annual charge of 5/-. At the end of the year 780 properties were provided with bins.

The whole of the area is now served with the exception of isolated farms and cottages. A once weekly collection takes place in the central and Southern portion of the area and a twice weekly collection is carried out throughout the coal mining districts.

By arrangements with the Cowbridge Borough Council the District Council also undertakes the collection in Cowbridge Town. These arrangements operated from the 1st October, 1950.



**(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL**

The whole of the refuse from the area is now dealt with at two main disposal sites. The northern area by the tip at Llanharry Road, Llanharan, while the Southern part of the District is serviced by Llanmihangel refuse Disposal Site. These Sites are regularly treated for rats and in addition receive special treatment for flies, etc., during the summer months.

**(c) CESSPOOL EMPTYING**

The cesspool emptying vehicle is provided for houses with cesspool drainage. A total of 405 houses received the service during the year.

Two free services a year are given by the Council, other services are charged to the persons concerned. In addition the machine is used at the Council's Sewage Disposal Sites, and by adjoining local authorities as and when the need arises.

**(d) SCAVENGING OF STREETS AND HIGHWAYS**

The scavenging of Streets and highways is carried out by agreement with the Glamorgan County Council. The District Council employ a part-time labourer cleansing of the streets at Llantwit Major on Sundays.

## **Camping Sites**

Three camping sites were licensed in the Southern portion of the area during the year. One camp is provided with mains water supply and water closets for both sexes. Two of the other camps have mains water supply and one is connected to the public sewer for the disposal of slop water. Several of the erections on these camping sites are undesirable and the flooding of Colhugh Meadow, Llantwit Major, is the cause of much concern.

## **Cinemas**

Two cinemas are licenced by the District Council. One is a modern permanent building of fairly recent construction and the other is partly of temporary materials. Periodical inspections are made at these buildings.

## **Swimming Baths and Pools**

The only swimming bath in the area to which the general public have access to is the one operated by the Cowbridge Borough Council

on the bed of the River Thaw, north of Cowbridge Town. The unsuitable weather conditions during the Summer of 1950 were such that very little use was made of these baths. There are five privately owned baths in the area, and in one of these check samples are taken at the request of the operator.

## **Public Health (Aircraft Regulations), 1938**

Very little use has so far been made of Llandow for civilian air traffic. Some planes arrive at this station with civilians from Ireland and other home Air Stations.

## **Smoke Abatement**

### **(a) LLANHARRY LIME WORKS**

A complaint with regard to the fine dust emitted from the chimney stack serving the Llanharry Lime Works was investigated during year. The Ministry of Health's Alkali Inspector visited the works and made recommendations with regard to the provision of additional jets in the stack. This matter received the attention of the Company and no further complaints have been received during the year.

### **(b) ABERTHAW CEMENT WORKS**

The works carried out at the Aberthaw Cement Works some years ago, continue to be effective, and inspections made of the land and properties in the vicinity of the works during the year, showed that the dust arresting plant is now functioning satisfactory.

### **(c) BURNING SPOILBANK**

Residents in the Coed Cae Lane (Llanharan) portion of the area complained of offensive odours and fumes coming from a burning disused colliery embankment adjacent to the houses. This matter was taken up with the owner of the land on which the embankment was sited, and he agreed to open out and cut off the burning portion of the bank. This was carried out, and after a short while the fire subsided, and there is now no cause for complaint.

## **Factories Act, 1937**

Five informal notices were served in respect of cleansing or insufficient or defective sanitary conveniences at Factories within the area. In all cases the notices were complied with.

(a) INSPECTION OF FACTORIES :

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Notices</i>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by the Council .....	6	6	Nil
Factories not included in above in which S.7 only is enforced by the Council .....	31	41	5
TOTAL .....	37	47	5

(b) CASES WHERE DEFECTS WERE FOUND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) .....	1	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	Nil	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) .....	—	Nil	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) .....	—	Nil	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) .....	—	Nil	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :			
(a) Insufficient .....	2	2	2
(b) Unsuitable or Defective .....	2	2	2
(c) Not separate for Sexes .....	—	Nil	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) .....	—	Nil	—
TOTAL .....	5	5	4

**Eradication of Domestic Pests**

(a) BED BUGS—Four domestic premises were treated with D.D.T. insecticide spray during the year. In each instance the operation proved to be completely successful.

(b) FLEAS—Two houses were similarly treated for this type of infestation, and complete eradication was achieved.

(c) COCKROACHES—Three properties were comprehensively treated with D.D.T. powder and spray for a heavy infestation of cockroaches. No further complaint has been received.

(d) RODENTS—83 separate premises were treated for rats and mice infestations during the period under review. Of these, 42 were private, 37 were properties used for business purposes and 4 were refuse disposal sites utilised by the District Council. A marked degree of success was attained in each case. The public sewers and sewage disposal works were treated twice during the year.

## Drainage and Sewerage

### (a) COWBRIDGE, LLANBLETHIAN AND ABERTHIN JOINT SEWERAGE SCHEME

Mr. A. R. Fyfe, an Engineer Inspector of the Welsh Board of Health, held a Public Enquiry into the above scheme at Cowbridge on the 21st April, 1950. The District Council presented a very strong case for the sewerage of the villages of Llanblethian and Aberthyn and the Borough of Cowbridge submitted a similar case on behalf of that authority.

On the 16th October, 1950, the Welsh Board of Health intimated to the District Council that they approved the scheme but required further details before the scheme could proceed to tender.

### (b) CHURCH LANE, ST. ATHAN

The Council accepted a tender for the extension of the sewer to serve eight properties at the above.

### (c) ST. ATHAN AND GILESTON NO. 3 SCHEME (*Sea Outfall and Sewerage Works at Gileston Village*)

The approval of the Welsh Board of Health is still awaited to this scheme.

## ANALYSIS OF SEWAGE AND EFFLUENT FROM THE COUNCIL'S DISPOSAL WORKS:

<i>Disposal Works</i>	<i>Samples of Effluent Satisfactory</i>	<i>Samples of Effluent Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total Samples taken</i>
Llanharan .....	13	—	13
Brynna .....	2	3	5
Llanharry .....	4	5	9
Ynysmardy.....	1	8	9
TOTALS .....	20	16	36

# DRAINAGE WORKS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1950

## (a) CONNECTIONS TO PUBLIC SEWERS

<i>Scheme</i>			<i>Houses</i>	<i>Business</i>			<i>Total</i>
				<i>Factories</i>	<i>Premises</i>	<i>Schools</i>	
Tylagarw	.....	.....	—	1	—	—	1
Llanharry	.....	.....	3	—	—	—	3
Llanharan	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
Llantwit Major	.....	.....	3	—	1	—	4
Boverton	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
St. Athan	.....	.....	2	—	—	—	2
Brynna	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS			8	1	1	—	10

## (b) CONNECTIONS TO PRIVATE SEWERS

Temporary Bungalows, Marcross ..... 6

(c) Provision of new drainage and/or Cesspools ..... 18

(d) Inspections of Drainage, Sewers, Sewage Disposal Works ..... 705

## SCHEDULE SHOWING MODE OF DRAINAGE DISPOSAL OF HOUSES IN AREA AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1950

<i>Total Houses</i>	<i>Drainage</i>		
	<i>To Sewer</i>	<i>To Cesspool</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory or no Drainage</i>
3,386	1,991	530	865
100 %	58.8 %	15.7 %	25.5 %

## **Closet Accommodation**

(a) Number of earth closets converted to water carriage system ..... 14

(b) Number of water closets provided to new dwellings 52

## SCHEDULE SHOWING TYPES OF CLOSETS IN AREA AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1950

<i>Water Closets</i>	<i>Earth Closets, Vaults, etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
2,453	933	3,386
72.4 %	27.6 %	100 %

## Food Hygiene

The District Council applied to the Ministry of Food for confirmation of Model Byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and clean conditions in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food. The Ministry approved the byelaws and they came into operation on the 11th September, 1950. It is hoped that these byelaws will assist in providing uniform standards of food hygiene throughout the district.

Further inspection were made with regard to the carrying out of works required to bring the construction of Food premises up to the standard required under Section 38 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Works were carried out in 8 premises during the year. A summary of the food premises in the area is set out below.

<i>Business</i>	<i>No.</i>
Catering Trade : Public Canteens .....	29
Private Canteens .....	16
Ice-cream Traders (excluding Caterers) .....	10
Butchers .....	13
Bakers .....	5
Grocers .....	34
Fish and Chip Shops .....	7
Inns and Public Houses .....	30
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>144</b>

## Milk Supply

The District Council's control over milk supplies was curtailed by the introduction of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944. The Council's responsibility now commences when the milk leaves the Dairy Farm. Dairymen and distributors, who are not producers, require to be registered with the Council. It is noticeable that the vast majority of the milk now retailed in the area is distributed by dairymen who are not farmers and bottled graded milk is becoming increasingly popular. An examination of the milk sample results show the high bacterial quality of the milk now being distributed.



# LICENCES GRANTED BY THE DISTRICT COUNCIL

(a) Dealers' Licences : Pasteurised	.....	8
(b) Dealers' Licences : Tuberculin Tested	.....	5
(c) Dealer's Licences : Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)		1
(d) Dealer's Licences : Sterilised Milk	.....	1
(e) Supplementary Licences : Pasteurised	.....	4
(f) Supplementary Licences : Tuberculin Tested	.....	Nil
(g) Supplementary Licences Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)		4
(h) Supplementary Licences Sterilised	.....	Nil

# LICENCES GRANTED BY THE GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL :—

(a) Pasteurised Establishments	.....	1
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# APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

(a) Distributors	.....	1
(b) Dairies	.....	1

# NUMBER ON REGISTER AT END OF THE YEAR :

(a) Distributors	.....	16
(b) Dairies	.....	16

# MILK SAMPLES

## (a) *Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli :*

Number of samples giving positive results	.....	None
Number of samples giving negative results	.....	19

TOTAL SAMPLES ..... 19

## (b) *Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-46 :*

Pasteurised Milk Samples satisfactory	.....	23
Unsatisfactory	.....	0

23

## (c) *Tuberculin Tested Total Samples :*

Samples satisfactory Methylene Blue	.....	13
Samples Unsatisfactory (Methylene Blue)		1

14

## (d) *Ungraded Milk :*

Number of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test		16
Number of Samples failing to satisfy the Test	.....	2

Total Samples under this head ..... 18

TOTAL MILK SAMPLES TAKEN ..... 74

## FOOD

### Ice-Cream Registrations, etc., 1950

<i>Registrations</i>	<i>No. on Register at beginning of year</i>	<i>New Applications</i>	<i>Cancellations</i>	<i>Transfers</i>	<i>No. on register at end of year</i>
For the preparation and manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled, or preserved foods intended for sale ....	15	1	—	—	16
Ice-cream Manufacturers ....	6	—	—	1	6
Ice-cream Retailers	21	3	—	2	24

### Inns and Refreshment Houses

(PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 89)

Improvements were made to the following Inns during the year.

- (a) WHITE HART, LLANTWIT MAJOR. New blocks of Sanitary conveniences for males and females provided connected by existing drainage to the Public Sewer.
- (b) FARMER'S ARMS, ABERTHIN. New conveniences for males and females connected to a new drain and cesspool. Hot and cold water provided over bar sink.
- (c) KING'S HEAD, LLANTWIT MAJOR. New blocks of Sanitary conveniences for males and females provided connected by existing drainage to the Public Sewer.
- (d) CROSS KEYS, LLANTWIT MAJOR. Improvements to the drainage of the cellars. Further works in connection with the sanitary blocks, kitchen, etc., will be carried out during the next year.
- (e) BOAR'S HEAD, TYLAGARW. New sanitary conveniences for ladies and gentlemen provided.

### Ice Cream

Ice-cream manufacturers' and retailers' premises are regularly inspected. The tables set out below illustrate the continued improvement in the standard of ice-cream retailed in the area since 1947 when the new regulations came into force. It is satisfactory to note in Table 1) that the samples in grades 1 and 2, now form the majority of samples taken and there is a distinct reduction in the number of samples in grades 3 and 4.

Only 6 persons now manufacture ice-cream in the area as a result of the stringent conditions of the new regulations as compared with 20 in 1945.



No manufacturer or retailer is registered unless the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Ice-Cream regulations are complied with. All manufacturers and retailers have constant hot and cold water supplies.

### THE RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF ICE-CREAM DURING 1950

TABLE 1

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Provisional Classification</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>
Grade 1 .....	Satisfactory.....	24
Grade 2 .....	Fairly Satisfactory .....	6
Grade 3 .....	Unsatisfactory .....	10
Grade 4 .....	Very Unsatisfactory .....	3
TOTAL SAMPLES .....		43

Samples of Ice-cream are also examined for fat content, preservatives and starch content, the results are set out below.

TABLE 2

<i>Fat Content</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>
Below 2% .....	None
Between 2% and 3% .....	4
Between 3% and 5% .....	9
Between 5% and 7% .....	6
Between 7% and 9% .....	8
Between 9% and 11% .....	10
TOTAL ANALYSED	37

Six of the samples were too small to allow a fat content analysis to be made. All the samples were free from preservatives, 29 contained a large amount of starch and 14 small amounts.

TABLE 3.

### COMPARISON OF ANALYSES WITH MINISTRY OF HEALTH FIGURES

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Percentage of Samples in Cowbridge Rural Area</i>				<i>London Boroughs 1949-50</i>
	1947	1948	1949	1950	
1 .....	9.0	25.0	40.0	55.8	36.8
2 .....	4.5	8.5	10.0	13.9	26.5
3 .....	45.5	50.0	35.0	23.3	17.5
4 .....	41.0	16.5	15.0	7.0	19.2

## FOOD INSPECTION

### Slaughter of Bacon Pigs

In connection with the slaughter of pigs for bacon in the Area copies of slaughter permits were received from the Ministry of Food. During the months of October, November and December the carcasses of 84 pigs were inspected immediately after slaughter. The following table shews the result of such inspections :—

Number killed (Number of permits issued).....	96†
Number Inspected .....	84
A. ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :	
Whole Carcasses condemned .....	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .....	4.8
B. TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :	
Whole Carcasses Condemned .....	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	15.5

†—*This figure includes some re-issues.*

Where tuberculous pigs are discovered the farmers concerned are advised thoroughly to disinfect the pig-sty. Samples of milk for Tubercle Bacilli are taken where the disease appears to be of bovine origin and in such cases the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture is informed.

# SUMMARY OF MEAT AND FOODS CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1950

	<i>Foods</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Meat	.....	596	—
Cake	.....	81	8
Luncheon Meat	.....	43	3
Butter	.....	63	1
Meat Pies, etc.	.....	12	4
Flour	.....	32	7
Cheese	.....	86	4
Cereals	.....	119	7
Vegetables	.....	54	15
Marmalade and Jam	.....	20	14½
Tinned Milk	.....	58	11
Fish	.....	—	15¾
Biscuits	.....	5	0
Fruit Juice	.....	4	8
Sugar	.....	19	0
Tinned Fruit	.....	41	8½
Fruit	.....	41	11½
Nuts	.....	18	2
Chocolates	.....	1	2
Jellies	.....	—	15
Syrup	.....	1	—
Blanc Mange Powder	.....	7	14
Miscellaneous	.....	39	9
TOTAL		1,350	1

Small amounts of unsound foods are disposed of by burning at the Cowbridge Gas Works. Larger quantities are disposed of for pig feeding.

Butcher's meat is returned to Barry Slaughterhouse by arrangement with the Wholesale Meat Suppliers' Association.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

	No. of Inspections	Informal Notices	Work Done	Work in hand	Work not done	Statutory Notices	Work done	Work not done	Work in hand	Undertakings Closing Orders and Demolition orders
Sewers and Sewage Disposal	211	1	1							
Drains ....	494	20	17		3	5	4		1	
Meat, Foods & Foods Hygiene	278	2	2							
Dairies and Milk Distribution....	101	2								
Housing ....	392	28	19		8	1				
Housing Recorded Inspections	198									
Public Health Nuisances ....	443	39	18		21	15	13		2	11
Infectious Disease ....	228									
Disinfections & Disinfestations	86									
Workshops, Factories, etc. ....	47	4	4							
H'se Refuse Coll'tion & Disposal	1505	744	538		206		5		5	
Water Supplies ....	129	12	10	2		1	1			
Cinemas ....	2									
Petroleum ....	15									
Works in Progress ....	26									
General ....	857									
Rodent Control ....	625									
<b>TOTAL ....</b>	<b>5637</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>

*Note*—The above excludes works carried out by the Council's Works Department on Council Houses.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council, and Chief Officials of the Departments, together with the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**G. McKIM THOMAS,**  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

July, 1951.

